



Defense Environmental Restoration Program
For
Formerly Used Defense Sites
Ordnance and Explosives



Archives Search Report

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Former

SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY

Sanford, ME
Project Number D01ME001001

March 1996



CONTROL TOWER AND HANGAR - SNAAF, SANFORD, ME

PROJECT FACT SHEET FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES March 1996

1. SITE NAME: Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility

SITE NUMBER: D01ME0010

LOCATION:

CITY: Sanford COUNTY: York STATE: Maine

PROJECT NUMBER: D01ME001001

CATEGORY: OE

2. **POC:**

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3. SITE DESCRIPTION:

a. The former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility consisted of approximately 1,526.02 acres of land situated in York County of southern Maine, about four miles southeast of Sanford, ME, on State Highway 109 (plate 1). A considerable difference in the installation's acreage was found to exist among the archival documents that describe the facility. Extensive effort was made to resolve the differences in that acreage, but the installation's size as given in the archival documents would not correspond to the original site boundaries when compared to facility maps of the period in question. Recent land surveys and measurements of the site as well as eyewitness accounts of former

facility engineers support the documents that portray the former air station as being much smaller in size. Consequently, this investigation determined the size of this site to be approximately 1,097 acres.

- b. Most of the property of the former installation is owned by the Town of Sanford and is used for the Sanford Municipal Airport. Land on the western and northern edges of the old reservation is owned by numerous commercial concerns and is used as locations for factories and businesses (plate 4). None of this land is considered to be contaminated with OE.
- c. Project Areas A (the skeet range) and B (the machine gun range) may have a potential problem with lead contamination due to spent shotgun shell shot and spent bullets in the ground, respectively. These two areas are owned by the Town of Sanford.

4. SITE HISTORY:

- a. The Sanford Airport was started in 1929 as a company airstrip. In the next decade, it was upgraded and took on more of a public nature. During World War II, the U.S. Navy leased the facility in October 1942, to make an auxiliary airfield to assist the Brunswick Naval Air Station (NAS) in its duties of anti-submarine patrolling in the Atlantic Ocean near Portland, ME.
- b. Construction to upgrade the airfield to handle naval combat aircraft began immediately and operations began in early 1943. In April 1943, the installation was commissioned the Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility and the mission was changed to that of a training site for naval aviators. The broad mission of the facility was to provide ground training in the skills required to operate airplanes from an aircraft carrier without the inherent dangers of the real thing. In December 1943, land was purchased adjacent to two sides of the leased land, and the facility was expanded.
- c. At first, British pilots were taught the procedures and techniques of flying U.S. airplanes from aircraft carriers, due to the availability of U.S. equipment to them through the Lend Lease Act. Later, American crews were the only personnel trained at the facility. In early 1945, the mission changed to torpedo training of aircraft crews.
- d. The installation was closed shortly after the war and was placed in a caretaker status. The lease was terminated in June 1947, and that property was returned to the Town of Sanford to be used as a public airport. In December 1947, all of the property and some of the buildings were granted to the town to be used with the airport, and the following July, the remainder of the Navy property at the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility was given to Sanford. In the early 1950's, actions were

taken by the Navy to reclaim the airport property for use as a naval air station, but other decisions were made that did not include the site. Later, attempts to regain the site as an auxiliary airfield for Brunswick NAS also failed.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Area A:

Size, Acres: 7.30

Skeet range Former Usage:

Present Usage: Runway safety zone

Probable End Usage: Same Ordnance Presence: None

Types: Lead residue

Density:

Ordnance Depth: Risk Assessment: 5

Area B:

Size, Acres: 3.12

Machine gun range Former Usage:

Present Usage: Not used Probable End Usage: Same

Ordnance Presence: None

Lead residue Types:

Density:

Ordnance Depth: Risk Assessment: 5

Area C:

Size, Acres: 5.56

Former Usage: Magazine area

Present Usage: Miscellaneous storage

Probable End Usage: Same Ordnance Presence: None

Types: Density:

Ordnance Depth: Risk Assessment: 5

Area D:

Size, Acres: 1,081.02

Auxiliary naval airfield Former Usage:

Municipal airport, commercial Present Usage: establishments, and forested

areas

Probable End Usage: Same Ordnance Presence: None

> Types: Density:

Ordnance Depth: Risk Assessment:

6. STRATEGY:

Area A: No further action Area B: No further action Area C: No further action Area D: No further action

7. ISSUES AND CONCERNS:

Area A: Uncontaminated Area B: Uncontaminated Area C: Uncontaminated Area D: Uncontaminated

8. CURRENT STATUS:

PA: 100% ASR: 100%

INTERIM RESPONSE ACTION: N/A

EE/CA:

Area A: None required at this time Area B: None required at this time Area C: None required at this time Area D: None required at this time

RD: Not scheduled RA: Not scheduled

9. SCHEDULE SUMMARY:

Phase Orig Sch Actual Orig Sch Actual Start Start Comp Comp Comp

10. FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY:

Year Phase Exec In House Contract Funds
FOA Required Required Obligated

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM for FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR THE FORMER
SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY
SANFORD, ME
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

March 1996

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME

PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

		ACKNOWLEDGM	ENT	
The	following per	sons provided	support as in	dicated.
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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER

SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations are provided by the Archives Search Report Team. These recommendations may not be the actions taken to remediate this site.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sect	cion		Pa	.ge
1.	INT	RODUCTION	•	1
	a. b.	Subject and Purpose Scope		
2.	CON	CLUSIONS	•	2
	c. d. e. f.	Summary of Conclusions Historical Site Summary Site Eligibility Visual Site Inspection Confirmed Ordnance Areas Potential Ordnance Areas Uncontaminated Ordnance Areas Other Environmental Hazards		
3.	RECO	OMMENDATIONS		6
	c.	Summary of Recommendations Preliminary Assessment Actions Ordnance and Explosive Waste Actions Other Environmental Remediation Actions		
		TABLES		
	LE 2	-1 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS -1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS		

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Risk Assessment, Area A
- B. Risk Assessment, Area B
- C. Risk Assessment, Area C
- D. Risk Assessment, Area D
- E. Risk Assessment, Entire Site

REPORT PLATES

- 1. Site Map
- 2. Facility Layout 30 June 1945
- 3. Project Areas
- 4. Current Ownership (1995) and Photo Locations

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Subject and Purpose

- (1) This report presents the conclusions and recommendations of an historical records search and site inspection for ordnance and explosives (OE) presence located at the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Sanford, York County, Maine.
- (2) The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site for actual and/or potential ordnance/chemical warfare materiel (CWM) contamination, using available historical records, interviews, and the results of the on-site visual inspection.
- (3) For the purpose of this report, OE is considered unwanted and abandoned ammunition or components thereof, which contains or contained energetic, toxic, or radiological materials, and was manufactured, purchased, stored, used, and/or disposed of by the War Department.

b. Scope

- (1) The investigation focused on 1,526.02 acres of land that was used by the War Department as a training facility during World War II (WW II) for instructing naval aviators in aircraft carrier flight operations.
- (2) The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report were drawn from available records and the visual site inspection. The conclusions, including ordnance risk assessments, were based on documented and reasonably inferred evidence from the investigation. The recommendations made are based on present DERP-FUDS program goals and policies, with implementation subject to approval and appropriate funding actions.

2. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>

a. Summary of Conclusions

Table 2-1 has been provided to summarize conclusions made on confirmed or potential OE on the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility property.

	Table 2-1 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS									
					FUDS ELI	GIBILITY	0	RDNANCE PRE	SENCE	
Area	Former Usage	Present Usage	Probable End Usage		Confirmed FUDS	Potential FUDS	Confirmed Ordnance	Potential Ordnance	Uncontaminated	Risk Assessment Cod
A	Skeet Range	Runway Safety Zone	Same	7.30	Yes	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Yes	5
В	Machine Gun Range	Not used	Same	3.12	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	5
С	Magazine Area	Miscellaneous Storage	Same	5.56	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	5
D	Auxiliary Naval Airfield	Mixed: Airport, Commercial, a	Same and	1,081.02	Yes	-	~	-	Yes	5
		Actual Total FDE Total	Acreage Acreage		,					

^{1/} Acreage is approximate.

^{2/} See Paragraph 3b(2) for an explanation of the 429.02-acre difference relating to the facility's size.

b. Historical Site Summary

- (1) The Sanford Airport was started in 1929 as a company airstrip. In the next decade, it was upgraded, paved, and took on more of a public nature. In October 1942, in the middle of World War II, the U.S. Navy leased the facility to make an auxiliary airfield to assist the Brunswick Naval Air Station (NAS) in its duties of anti-submarine patrolling in the Atlantic Ocean near Portland, ME, and in servicing shipborne aircraft in Casco Bay (see plate 1).
- (2) Construction to upgrade the airfield to handle naval combat aircraft began immediately and patrolling operations began in early 1943. In April 1943, the installation was commissioned the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Sanford, Maine, and the mission was changed to ground training of naval aviators in the skills required to operate airplanes from an aircraft carrier. This included free gunnery, bombing, aircraft recognition, launching from a catapult, and landing with arresting gear. In December 1943, land was purchased adjacent to two sides of the leased land to augment the facility's capabilities (see plate 2).
- (3) At first, British pilots were the only students at the Sanford training facility. They were taught the procedures and techniques of flying U.S. airplanes from aircraft carriers, due to the availability of U.S. equipment to them through the Lend Lease Act. Later, the British airmen ceased training at Sanford, and American crews were the only personnel training there. In early 1945, the mission changed again. Torpedo training of aircraft crews was the only thing taught at the Sanford site.
- (4) The installation was closed shortly after the war and was placed in a caretaker status. The lease was terminated in June 1947, and that property was returned to the Town of Sanford to be used as a public airport. On 30 December 1947, all of the government-owned property and some of the buildings were granted to the town to be used in conjunction with the airport. The following February, the lease on the easement land was terminated, and in July 1948, the remainder of the Navy property at the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility was given to Sanford.
- (5) In the early 1950's, actions were taken by the Navy to reclaim the airport property for use as a naval air station, but the installation at Brunswick was chosen instead, and the airport at Sanford remained in the hands of the town. A later attempt was made to regain the site as an auxiliary airfield for Brunswick NAS, but that also failed.

c. Site Eligibility

- (1) Former land usage by the War Department was previously confirmed for this 1,526.02-acre site as summarized in sections 2b(1) through (5) of this report. The site continued to be used until shortly after the end of World War II, when the Government decided that it no longer needed the facility. The Navy kept the installation in a caretaker status and operated it jointly with the Town of Sanford until December 1947, when the government-owned land on the site and most of the buildings were given to the town for use as a public airport. On 15 July 1948, the remaining buildings and equipment from the naval facility were given to the town for use with the airport (see plate 2).
- The quitclaim deed of December 1947 restricted the use of the 270.9 acres of government-owned land to use as a public airport. No buildings could be erected on that property which could restrict its use as an airport. The deed also reserved the right for the Navy to store property on the 114.4-acre tract in the southern part of the reservation until that property could be disposed of. It also provided for use of the airfield by itinerant government aircraft. The supplemental quitclaim deed of 15 July 1948, granted the remaining buildings and equipment to the town for use on the airport, and reserved the fissionable material rights on the site for the Government and the right to mine to get them if necessary. If the town failed to abide by any of the restrictions to these deeds, the former air station would revert to the control of the Government. In addition, both the deeds and the lease termination also contained a recapture clause that the property would revert to government control if it was needed in case of a national emergency.

d. Visual Site Inspection

- (1) The site inspection of the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility was conducted during the period of 24 through 27 October 1995. The team visited the 1,526.02-acre site and found no ordnance or evidence of OE contamination on or around the site.
- (2) Interviews with site-related personnel and local authorities revealed no evidence of OE presence in any of the project areas (see plate 3).

e. Confirmed Ordnance Areas

- (1) Confirmation of ordnance presence is based on verifiable historical evidence or direct witness of ordnance items.
- (2) There was no evidence of any OE presence in any area of the site. Interviews with local individuals indicated that no contamination had been found (see plate 3).

f. Potential Ordnance Areas

Potential ordnance contamination is based on a lack of confirmed ordnance. Potential ordnance contamination is inferred from records or indirect witness. Inference from historical records would include common practice in production, storage, usage, or disposal, at that time, which could have allowed present day ordnance contamination. No areas were discovered on the site that could be considered potentially contaminated (see plate 3).

g. Uncontaminated Ordnance Areas

Uncontaminated ordnance subsites are based on a lack of confirmed or potential ordnance evidence. Areas A, B, C, and D are considered to be uncontaminated (see plate 3).

h. Other Environmental Hazards

- (1) The possibility of HTRW contamination exists in the skeet range (Area A) and the machine gun range (Area B) due to deterioration of lead shot and bullets in the ground. Further investigation may be warranted to determine if lead decay in the ground is affecting the soil, ground water, and surface water.
- (2) There was no evidence noted during the investigation that would make this site eligible for BD/DR considerations.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Summary of Recommendations

Table 3-1 provides a summary of recommended actions.

	TABLE 3-1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS								
			PA ACTIONS		OEW AG	CTIONS		HTRW ACTIONS	BD/DR ACTIONS
Area	Former Usage	Size Acres 1/	Prepare INPR	No Further Action	Perform ASR	Implement Interim Response	Perform EE/CA	Perform SI	Perform SI
A	Skeet Range	7.30	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
В	Machine Gun Range	3.12	· -	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
С	Magazine Area	5.56	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
D	Auxiliary Naval Airfield	1,081.02 <u>2</u> /	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Acreage is approximate.

^{2/} See Paragraph 3b(2) for an explanation of the 429.02-acre difference relating to the facility's size.

b. Preliminary Assessment Actions

- (1) The preliminary assessment of the former Sanford Naval Auxiliary Air Facility and the Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) describe the 1,526.02 acres as owned and used by the War Department.
- (2) A difference in the amount of acreage leased for the air station is evident in the archival documents that outline the attributes of the property. Recent land surveys of the site and eyewitness accounts lend credence to the fact that the actual boundaries of the project site are not consistent with the total size of 1,526.02 acres. These accounts support the documents which list the size of the installation at 1,097 acres. A considerable effort was made during this investigation to resolve these differences in the acreage, but the installation's size as given in the archival documents would not correspond to the original site boundaries when compared to facility maps of the period in question. The USACE Division Office may want to reassess the available real estate documents and the current surveys of the former facility to validate the acreage listed in the FDE.

c. Ordnance and Explosive Waste Actions

Areas A, B, C, and D: No further action is required.

d. Other Environmental Remediation Actions

- (1) HTRW remedial actions are recommended to determine if lead decay from shot and bullets is influencing the soil, ground water, and surface water of the skeet range (Area A) and the machine gun range (Area B) (see plates 2 and 3).
 - (2) No BD/DR projects are recommended.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

ATTACHMENT A

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	Sanford Naval Air Sta.	Rater's Name	Greg Lippman
Site Location	Sanford, ME	Phone No.	(815) 273-8038
DERP Project #	D01ME001001	Organization	CENCR-ED-DO/SIOAC-ESL
Date Completed	28 November 1995	RAC Score	5 (Area A)

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the <u>potential</u> OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. <u>Hazard Severity</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE (Circle all values that apply)

A.	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
	Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
	Bombs, Explosive	10
	Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
	Landmines, Explosive	10
	Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
	Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
	Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
	Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal50 cal)	1
	Small Arms, Expended	<u></u>
Wha	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) t evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?	0

B.	Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)	VALUE
	Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
	Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
	Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smoke (other than WP)	4
	Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	0
	What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?	
C.	Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention containerized.)	ordnance;
	•	VALUE
	Primary or Initiating Explosive (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
	Demolition Charges	10
	Secondary Explosives (PETN, Composition A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc).	8
	Military Dynamite	6
	Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).	3
	High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	0
	What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?	
D.	Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided mer conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)	missiles, or
	Solid or Liquid Propellants	VALUE 6
	Propellants	0
	What evidence do you have regarding propellants?	

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)	0
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE? _	

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE

0

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).

Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard	Severi	ty Value	
CATASTROPHIC	I	21	and gr	eater	
CRITICAL	II	10	to	20	
MARGINAL.	III	5	to	9	
NEGLIGIBLE	(IV)	1	to	4	
**NONE				0	
* Apply Hazard Severity	Category to Table 3.				

^{**} If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. <u>Hazard Probability</u>. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION (Circle all values that apply)

Α.	Locations	of	OΕ	Hazards
----	-----------	----	----	---------

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	2
Location (Select the single largest value)	
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

VALUE
5
4
3
2
1

c.	Number	of	buildings	within	a	2	mile	radius	measured	from	the	OE	hazard
area	a, not t	he	installat:	ion bour	ıda	ırı	7 •						
											7	<i>72</i> 37.T	TE

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value)	·
Narrative	
Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	5
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	
Describe types of buildings in the area.	

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility). Accessibility (Select the single largest value) Describe the site accessibility.	
F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example wo soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land developm reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwis accessibility.	uld be excessive ent that could e increase VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (<u>Select largest value</u>)	
Describe the site dynamics.	

=====	=====		=========	========	==========	==========	
5	Total	Hazard	Probability	Value			

(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value				
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater				
PROBABLE	В	21 · to 26				
OCCASIONAL	С	15 to 20				
REMOTE	D	8 to 14				
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8				
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.						

Part III. <u>Risk Assessment</u>. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:				1 vo 14 M		
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.

RAC 5

Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. Even though this subsite has been designated RAC 5, the possibility exists of lead contamination in the soil due to spent shotgun shell shot. This possible contamination may warrant further investigation but should be placed in a low priority status.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

ATTACHMENT B

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	Sanford Naval Air Sta.	Rater's Name	Greg Lippman
Site Location	Sanford, ME	Phone No.	(815) 273-8038
DERP Project #	D01ME001001	Organization	CENCR-ED-DO/SIOAC-ESL
Date Completed	28 November 1995	RAC Score	5 (Area B)

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. <u>Hazard Severity</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE (Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal50 cal)	1
Small Arms, Expended	\odot
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) What evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?	0

в.	Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)	VALUI	3
	Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10	
	Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6	
	Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smoke (other than WP)	4	
	Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	_	0
	What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?		
C.	Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ontainerized.)	ordnand	
	Primary or Initiating Explosive (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10	•
	Demolition Charges	10	
	Secondary Explosives (PETN, Composition A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc).	8	
	Military Dynamite	6	
	Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).	3	
	High Explosives (Select the largest single value)		0
	What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?		
D.	Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided er conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)	missile	es, or
	Solid or Liquid Propellants	VALUE 6	E
	Propellants	-	0
	What evidence do you have regarding propellants?		

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

25 20 15
15
5
lue) 0
<u>Lue</u>)

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61). Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Category	Hazard Severity Value
I	21 and greater
II	10 to 20
III	5 to 9
(IV)	1 to 4
	0
gory to Table 3.	
	I II (IV)

^{**} If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. <u>Hazard Probability</u>. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION (Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	2
Location (Select the single largest value)	
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	. 1
Distance (Select the single largest value)	
What are the nearest inhabited structures?	

	Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from a, not the installation boundary.	m the OE	hazard
		VAL	Æ
	26 and over	5	
	16 to 25	4	
	11 to 15	3	
	6 to 10	2	
	1 to 5	1	
	0	0	
	Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value)		
	Narrative		
D.	Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)	VALU	TE?
		VALIC	,11
	Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	5	
	Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4	
	Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3	
	Detention, Correctional	2	
	No Buildings	0	
	Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)		
	Describe types of buildings in the area.		

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	ı
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility). Accessibility (Select the single largest value) Describe the site accessibility.	·
F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example we soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land developed reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise accessibility.	ould be excessive ment that could
-	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (Select largest value)	
Describe the site dynamics.	

Total Hazard Probability Value (Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Pro	babili	ty Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or	great	er
PROBABLE	В	21	to	26
OCCASIONAL	С	15	to	20
REMOTE	D	8	to	14
IMPROBABLE	E	le	ss tha	n 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.				

Part III. <u>Risk Assessment</u>. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.



Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. Even though this subsite has been designated RAC 5, the possibility exists of lead contamination in the soil, the ground water, and surface water due to large quantities of spent bullets in the target butt area of the machine gun range. Its close proximity to the newly created wetlands in the southern reaches of the airport property and the possible influence each might have on the other may prompt further investigation. This, however, should be placed in a low priority status.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR THE FORMER
SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY
SANFORD, ME
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

ATTACHMENT C

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	Sanford Naval Air Sta.	Rater's Name	Greg Lippman
Site Location	Sanford, ME	Phone No.	(815) 273-8038
DERP Project #	D01ME001001	Organization	CENCR-ED-DO/SIOAC-ESL
Date Completed	28 November 1995	RAC Score	5 (Area C)

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the <u>potential</u> OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. <u>Hazard Severity</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE (Circle all values that apply)

A.	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
	Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
	Bombs, Explosive	10
	Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
	Landmines, Explosive	10
	Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
	Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
	Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
	Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal50 cal)	1
	Small Arms, Expended	o
Wha	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) t evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?	0

В.	Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)	VALUI	Ξ
	Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10	
	Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6	
	Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smoke (other than WP)	4	
	Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)		0
	What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?		
C.	Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention	ordnand	æ;
unce	ontainerized.)	VALUE	E
	Primary or Initiating Explosive (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10	
	Demolition Charges	10	
	Secondary Explosives (PETN, Composition A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc).	8	
	Military Dynamite	6	
	Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).	3	
	High Explosives (Select the largest single value)		0
	What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?		
D.	Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided er conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)	missile	es, or
	Solid or Liquid Propellants	VALUE 6	5
	Propellants		0
	What evidence do you have regarding propellants?		

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)	0
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE

0

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).

Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard	Severi	ty Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21	and gr	eater
CRITICAL	II	10	to	20
MARGINAL	III	5	to	9
NEGLIGIBLE	(IV)	1	to	4
**NONE				0
* Apply Hazard Severity	Category to Table 3.			

^{**} If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. <u>Hazard Probability</u>. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION (Circle all values that apply)

Α.	Locations	οf	OΕ	Hazards
----	-----------	----	----	---------

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	2
Location (Select the single largest value)	
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (Select the single largest value)	
What are the nearest inhabited structures?	W 50 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -

VALUE		
16 to 25 11 to 15 3 to 5 1 to 5 1 Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)		VALUE
11 to 15 6 to 10 2 1 to 5 1 0 Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. 4 Agricultural, Forestry, etc. 3 Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	26 and over	5
1 to 5 1 0 0 Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. 4 Agricultural, Forestry, etc. 3 Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	16 to 25	4
1 to 5 0 Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. 4 Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	11 to 15	3
Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings O Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	6 to 10	2
Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings O Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	1 to 5	1
Narrative Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	0	0
Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings O Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value)	
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Narrative	
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)		
Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. 4 Agricultural, Forestry, etc. 3 Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)	VALUE
Agricultural, Forestry, etc. 3 Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals,	5
Detention, Correctional 2 No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	J
No Buildings 0 Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)		-
Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Describe times of buildings in the succ	Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	4
Describe types of buildings in the area.	Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional	4 3 2
	Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings	4 3 2
	Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	4 3 2 0
	Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value)	4 3 2 0

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility). Accessibility (Select the single largest value) Describe the site accessibility.	0
F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example wou soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land developme reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise accessibility.	ld be excessive nt that could
-	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (Select largest value)	

Describe the site dynamics.

Total Hazard Probability Value (Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

IMAMO ENOMETHII						
Description	Level	Hazard Pro	babili	ty Value		
FREQUENT	A	27 or	great	er		
PROBABLE	В	21	to	26		
OCCASIONAL	C	15	to	20		
REMOTE	D	8	to	14		
IMPROBABLE	E	le	ss tha	n 8		
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.						

Part III. <u>Risk Assessment</u>. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	ıı	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IA	3	4	4	5	5
					·	

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. <u>Narrative.</u> Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

ATTACHMENT D

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	Sanford Naval Air Sta.	Rater's Name	Greg Lippman
Site Location	Sanford, ME	Phone No.	(815) 273-8038
DERP Project #	D01ME001001	Organization	CENCR-ED-DO/SIOAC-ESL
Date Completed	28 November 1995	RAC Score	5 (Area D)

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. <u>Hazard Severity</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE (Circle all values that apply)

A.	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
	Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
	Bombs, Explosive	10
	Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
	Landmines, Explosive	10
	Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
	Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
	Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
	Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal50 cal)	1
	Small Arms, Expended	0
Wha	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) t evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?	0

٠.	Tyrotechnics. (rot manifetons not described above)	VALUE
	Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
	Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
	Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smoke (other than WP)	4
	Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	0
	What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?	
C.	Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ontainerized.)	n ordnance;
arc	Sicalie: 12ed.)	VALUE
	Primary or Initiating Explosive (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
	Demolition Charges	10
	Secondary Explosives (PETN, Composition A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc).	8
	Military Dynamite	6
	Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).	3
	High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	0
	What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?	
D. othe	Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guide er conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)	d missiles, or
	Solid or Liquid Propellants	VALUE 6
	Propellants	0
	What evidence do you have regarding propellants?	

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)	0
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	
TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE	0

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61). Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	(IV)	1 to 4
**NONE		o
* Apply Hazard Severity Categ	ory to Table 3.	<u> </u>

^{**} If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. <u>Hazard Probability</u>. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION (Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	2
Location (Select the single largest value)	
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (Select the single largest value)	
What are the nearest inhabited structures?	

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary. VALUE 26 and over 5 16 to 25 11 to 15 3 6 to 10 1 to 5 Number of Buildings (<u>Select the single largest value</u>) Narrative _____ D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius) VALUE Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, 5 Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers Industrial, Warehouse, etc. Agricultural, Forestry, etc. Detention, Correctional No Buildings Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) Describe types of buildings in the area. ____

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility). Accessibility (Select the single largest value) Describe the site accessibility.	0
F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are sin the future, but may be stable at the present. Example would soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise accessibility.	d be excessive at that could
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (Select largest value)	
Describe the site dynamics.	

Total Hazard Probability Value	
(Sum of Largest Values for A through FMaximum of 30)	

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	В	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	С	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8
* Apply Hazard Probability Level	to Table 3.	

Part III. <u>Risk Assessment</u>. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1.	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4.	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.

RAC 5

Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV.	Narrative.	Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was			
		available, explain all the assumptions that you made.			
 					
	•				

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

ATTACHMENT E

RISK ASSESSMENT

Previous editions obsolete

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	Sanford Naval Air Sta.	Rater's Name	Greg Lippman
Site Location	Sanford, ME	Phone No.	(815) 273-8038
DERP Project #	D01ME001001	Organization	CENCR-ED-DO/SIOAC-ESL
Date Completed	28 November 1995	RAC Score	5 (Entire Site)

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The CE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. <u>Hazard Severity</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE (Circle all values that apply)

A.	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
	Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
	Bombs, Explosive	10
	Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
	Landmines, Explosive	10
	Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
	Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
	Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
	Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
	Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal50 cal)	1
	Small Arms, Expended	o
Wha	Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value) t evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?	0
	······································	

В.	Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)	VALUE
	Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorous or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
	Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm, Triethlaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
	Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smoke (other than WP)	4
ė.	Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	0
	What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics?	
	Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ontainerized.)	ordnance;
		VALUE
	Primary or Initiating Explosive (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
	Demolition Charges	10
	Secondary Explosives (PETN, Composition A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc).	8
	Military Dynamite	6
	Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).	3
	High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	<u> </u>
	What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?	
D.	Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided er conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)	missiles, or
	Solid or Liquid Propellants	VALUE 6
	Propellants	0
	What evidence do you have regarding propellants?	

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)	0
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	
	==========
TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE	0

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).

Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value			
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater			
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20			
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9			
NEGLIGIBLE	(IV)	1 to 4			
**NONE		0			
* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.					

^{**} If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. <u>Hazard Probability</u>. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION (Circle all values that apply)

A.	Locations	of	ΟE	Hazards
----	-----------	----	----	---------

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	2
Location (Select the single largest value)	
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE?	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (Select the single largest value)	
What are the nearest inhabited structures?	

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary.

		VALUE
26 and over		5
16 to 25		4
11 to 15		3
6 to 10		2
1 to 5		1
0		0
Number of Buildings (Selec	t the single largest val	<u>ue</u>)
Narrative		
D. Types of Buildings (within	a 2 mile radius)	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, R Hotels, Commercial, Shoppi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5
Industrial, Warehouse, etc	·	4
Agricultural, Forestry, et	c.	. 3
Detention, Correctional		2
No Buildings		0
Types of Buildings (Select	the largest single valu	e)
Describe types of building	s in the area.	
		

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	. 4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
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a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility). Accessibility (Select the single largest value) Describe the site accessibility.	0
Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are the future, but may be stable at the present. Example wo erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land developm are distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwis	ould be excessivent that could
essibility.	VALUE
essibility.	VALUE 5
Expected	5

Total Hazard Probability Value

(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Pro	babil	ity Value	
FREQUENT	A	27 or	grea	ter	
PROBABLE	В	21	to	26	
OCCASIONAL	C	15	to	20	
REMOTE	D	8	to	14	
IMPROBABLE	E less than 8			an 8	
* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.					
- Apply Mazara Flowability Dev	er ee remae 1.				

Part III. <u>Risk Assessment</u>. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
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- RAC 4 Complete INPR Recommend futher action by CEHND.



Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. The possibility exists of lead contamination in the soil of the skeet range (Area A) due to shotgun shell shot. The soil, ground water, and surface water of the area around the target butt of the machine gun range (Area B) and the newly created wetland in the southern extents of the airport property may also contain lead contamination due to large quantities of spent bullets in the target butt. The potential contamination in these areas may warrant further investigation but should be placed in a low priority status.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR THE FORMER SANFORD NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY SANFORD, ME PROJECT NUMBER D01ME001001

REPORT PLATES







